

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

COW STALLS.

Some Good Suggestions Regarding Them—How They Should Be Built.

I saw an inquiry a short time ago regarding a cow stall, says a writer in the Ohio Farmer. I have seen none described like mine, and will therefore send it. I believe in a manure drop for the comfort and cleanliness of all concerned. To have it serve the purpose every cow must stand right, so that the manure will be deposited in the drop. Cows vary in length, and hence stalls all of same length will not bring all to the drop; they fall short or over-reach. My device will remedy this difficulty.

I make my stalls, lining up between, boarding up in front to the desired

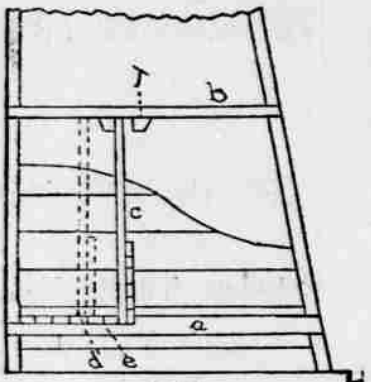


FIG. 1.

height as though I intended to quit at that. Stalls are 7½ feet from front of manger to drop, allowing 2½ feet for manger, which leaves 5 feet for the cow, but can be shortened to 3½ feet if necessary, by the method I shall now describe.

Build stalls as above directed. Nail strips (a) for bottom of manger on sides of stall, and other strips (b) at or near the top, all same distance apart. Now build in bottom of manger, 2½ feet, as in Fig. 1. Make a light frame, of 2x2 inch material, that will fit between sides of stall in width, and high enough to slip between top and bottom strips. This frame is shown in Fig. 2. On this make the front of manger. Mine has a V-shaped cut as shown, but every one can suit his own fancy as to that. Slip this portable front in place and up to bottom of manger; nail a block behind, also a block on each side at top (f). If this makes the stall too short for the cow, loosen the front, take out manger bottom boards marked d and e and push the front up to desired position and secure as before. I can lengthen my stalls eighteen inches, which I think is enough. If you use a plain front manger the side strips a and b need be only as far apart as height of manger.

CONCERNING COMPOST.

How to Make a Compost Heap to Secure Best Results.

There are two main things to be considered at the outset in making the best compost heap. One is how to hasten decomposition, and the other is how to prevent the escape of gases that are created. The compost heap should be so located that it can be drained, and the drainage saved, for necessarily it must contain valuable fertilizing ingredients. The site of the heap selected and drainage provided, construct the heap. Barnyard manure and any deposit that contains plenty of vegetable matter are the principal ingredients. When it can be had swamp muck is just the thing. There is one bit of caution that ought to be given, and that is to be careful that nothing is used in which there are weed seeds.

The proportions should be one part of barnyard manure and two parts of muck or whatever else is used. Now the foundation, the basis, of the compost is made. To this is added everything that is lying about the premises that can possibly add to the value of the heap, and one of the greatest advantages of the compost is the utilizing very much of value as fertilizers which would otherwise go to waste. Gather up the night soil, chicken droppings, wood ashes, sawdust, corn stalks, leaves, straw, soap-suds, fish or meat brine and old mortar and thoroughly mix them with the heap. The farmer or gardener will be surprised to see what a large quantity of fertilizer he will get by gathering up these odds and ends. To every load of material about twenty-five pounds of plaster ought to be added.

Now the chemical changes begin. Putrefaction, or fermentation—both being the same so far as the chemical operation is concerned—commences. The carbon contained in the dead vegetable matter unites with oxygen from the air or in the water that may be in the material, and carbonic acid gas is the result. This gas acts on the silicate of potash in the mixture, separates the silicate from the potash and makes carbonate of potash, and the silica being freed becomes hydrated silica, and both these elements are thus made at once available for plant growth. Observe, therefore, the benefit of composting in thus making these two elements available. Before the changes took place both were insoluble and utterly useless. Suppose unrotted straw had been applied to the land. It would require a year, and perhaps two years, before these elements could be made available. —Western Rural.

Weighting a Silo.

I cover my silage with paper, says a farmer in the Rural New Yorker, after it has reached a proper heat; then I put eight inches of sawdust on top of the paper. I have just opened my silo and find the silage the best I have ever had. I have sweet silage this year. I intend to cover my silo another year with dried swamp muck or peat in lieu of sawdust and then I will utilize as much as I can of it with manure as an absorbent. I think this plan will work well.

Give the hens milk, and lots of fresh milk. They need animal food.

GUESS THIS IS TRUE.

Here Are More Profitable Than Cows—A Poultry Raiser, Demonstrates It.

It is said that the profits from twenty-five hens equal the profits from one cow. It may be suggested that the truth of this statement depends upon the hens. Very true, but with equal truth it may be asserted that it also depends upon the owner. Taking the country at large and averaging things, as it were, I am disposed, says a contributor to the Rural New Yorker, to cast in my lot with the hens, and if any lover of the cow with a crumpled horn, or with no horns, is disposed to question my conclusions, let him take up the rauntlet or ever after give the palm to the feathered biped. Both require shelter. Buildings sufficient to make them comfortable will, of course, vary in cost as well as in architectural pretensions with the location and the taste or financial resources of the owner, but I think that twenty-five hens can be made snug and comfortable for less money than one cow.

Feed is quite a considerable item, but I think the twenty-five hens will be able to show a balance in their favor. I can keep a flock of hens and feed them well for eggs at an average expense of one dollar each per year. The outlay will, of course, vary slightly in different seasons and different localities, being as often under as over this amount. This would make the yearly board bill of our flock of twenty-five just \$25. Can the cow champion beat this without starving his cow or going so near it as to reduce her milk yield? Both hens and cow must have good care, but were I desirous of the minimum amount of labor I should prefer to care for the hens. It would certainly require less labor to gather the product of the hens' industry than to milk the cow. The droppings from a flock of hens are usually considered of sufficient value to pay for the care.

How about the product? An average hen, if decently attentive to business, will lay about 10 dozen eggs per annum. My 25 hens then will produce about 250 dozen. I can sell my eggs at an average price for the year of 30 to 40 cents per dozen, but this is too high for the country at large; 20 cents is nearer right. This makes the receipts \$50 for the flock, or, subtracting one dollar per head for feed, I have a balance of \$25. The first cost of the hens was probably 50 to 75 cents each, but calling it one dollar each, I have a net profit of 100 per cent. Besides this, several of the hens have probably acted as incubators, and thus have earned something more to be added to the credit side of the account. The first cost of the hens was less than the first cost of a good cow, so the cow must earn still more than the hens have done to make a profit of 100 per cent. Will she do it?

TRY THIS.

A Hint to Builders of Ice-Houses—Don't Rehandle the Ice.

Farmers building ice-houses are foolish to put them up in such a way that every cake of ice has to be handled after it is packed before it can be used to keep butter, meats, fruits, etc. It is a simple matter to arrange a cooling-room in connection with the ice-house. One method is to proceed as follows: Supposing the ice-house to be already built, 15x30 feet, to one end add a room of any desired dimensions. Tighten cover this addition and let it be sealed within tightly with half-inch grooved spruce or some other wood which will not impart a taste to what is stored. The exterior of the cooling-room may be the same in appearance as the ice-house, so that the entire structure will be one building. The cooling apartment must be lighted sufficiently, but not extensively, and double windows should be used, together with two doors or a heavily-packed door. The bottom can be cemented, which is preferable, or boarded.

An aperture one foot to eighteen inches square must be cut from the cooling room into the apartment occupied by the ice at the top of the room and a corresponding opening made at the bottom. This is to allow the heated air of the cooling room to pass out and the cold air from the ice to fall and enter the cooling room at the bottom. These openings must have closely-fitting doors and, generally speaking, they are kept closed. If the temperature in the cooling room should be too high at any time it would be necessary to open these doors for an influx of cold air. To the person who has ever used such an arrangement and seen its beneficial results, a return to the refrigerator would seem like retrogression indeed. If the cooler or retarding room can be conveniently located on the north side or end of the ice-house, it will be in the most feasible location.—Farm and Home.

Agriculture in England.

Hon. N. J. Colman, Secretary of Agriculture under President Cleveland, has published some very interesting observations about his recent trip through England, as an agricultural representative on Scripps' league. The picture he draws of the condition of agriculture in England is far from a bright one. The farmers there are not land owners. They must pay a rent of from three to five dollars per acre, and when near cities from twenty-five to fifty dollars per acre. In addition to the rent they must pay taxes for various purposes, one-tenth of what is raised going to the support of the established church. On account of cheap ocean transportation they are unable to compete in the production of breadstuffs with other nations. In short, farming is unprofitable; times are hard among them, and they are emigrating in large numbers to America and the English colonies. About the only kind of farming that is now profitable in England is the raising of mutton sheep. Meat is high and the pastureage of that country, owing to its climate, is unexcelled. But already the farmers there are complaining loudly against the importation of American meats, as well as breadstuffs.—Farm and Fireside.

MORMON LETTER.

An Interesting Budget From Salt Lake City.

The Present Condition of Affairs in Utah—Prospects for Gentile Success at the Polls in February—Minor Notes.

[Special Correspondence.]

SALT LAKE CITY.—The Mormon hold is slipping; its grip on the material interests of Utah, as well as its power in things of a spiritual sort, seems slowly relaxing. Three summers back the writer spent the season in this region, and now, after a pleasant residence of two months, this loosening of the hard, tight coil of Mormonism seems quite apparent.

The first new thing I felt conscious of upon my late arrival was a general flavoring of the atmosphere with the thing known as "boom," a term implying a febrile rise in the common American insanity for owning things. The ungodly real-estate man had done it; 'twas he, in a collective sense, who had brought on the "boom" condition, and 'tis he who to-day is turning the heritage of the Saints upside down, both politically and in a financial way.

It is a curious and rather compromising commentary on missionary matters in these villages that Ingersoll's books and the mercenary efforts of real-estate men should prove the most potent factors in disrupting Mormonism. But such is the fact, at least so far as my observation and investigation have disclosed. Three years ago a minister of one of the Gentile churches in the southern part of the Territory told me he had never known a single instance of a genuine "saint" being proselytized to another sect. Once a Mormon always a Mormon seems to be the rule, or else nothing so far as religion goes. I have talked with several whom Ingersoll's "petard" had hoisted out of Mormonism, but with none, hoisted by whatever means they might be, who landed in any other church.

I state this, not in the least degree to discourage or prejudice the patient and well-directed efforts of the many good men and institutions working here, but to indicate how hard the real Mormon animal is to trap, even with the most decent bait. He is, in truth, too animal to comprehend fine spiritual things, and, seemingly, about the only help practicable in his case is to pull the black cap of total unbelief over his head, kick away the very foundations of faith, and let him drop, hanging him religiously.

This is the old, tough Mormon. Tough? Ah, what an impenetrable moral mind covers him! But the children; there is where the heaven is at work; the schools of the several denominations throughout the Territory are slowly liberating them. I do not now remember ever having spoken with a young Mormon who was not "dead against" the plural tie. Whatever his predilections for the mother church, the youthful Mormon can not be brought to swallow Joe Smith's special abomination. It's rot and won't go down.

The polygamous relations being secretly entered into throughout the Territory, and there is a deal of this I am sure, are almost wholly assumed by new comers to Zion. If the poor sheep from overseas could be shut out, Mormonism as a polygamous institution would soon fail of nourishment. But still they come in flocks, herded by a fine set of wolves as ever were a fleece.

Yet it is not now as it once was; the palmy days of polygamous license are over, the plural privilege a good deal stove in. As it once was, the husband sought safety on the cupboard or roof only when the numerous wife of his bosom fell a-fighting; as it now is, he seeks safety "on the underground," while the numerous wife sighs in quiet loneliness beside his unpressed pillow. There is little cause for jealousy now; he is gone—with a United States Marshal after him.

But here at the heart of Zion the tremors of the political earthquake which threatens to engulf the Great Fraud are felt the most. The election, which shall continue the government of the city in Mormon hands, as it has been since the first stone in its foundation was laid, or transfer

PRESIDENT WOODRUFF, it to the keeping of Gentiles, is not until February; yet the streets are illuminated almost nightly by the torches of marching clubs, and the air made weary with the noise of drum-corps and bands. Salt Lake was never before so shaken up by politics, and the tremor promises to deepen before the thing is over.

The further control of the offices is the main consideration with the Mormon leaders; with the Gentiles it is the price of real estate, though doubtless a certain amount of the thing called "principle" is at work on both sides. Nothing is more certain than that the Government of Salt Lake City has been for a long time of the most halting and Silurian sort. I, for one, have never seen a more dirty and ill-kept city. The natural drainage is fairly good, but there was not a foot of sewer pipe in the place until within the last month. Some is now being put in on Main street. Many Mormons are dissatisfied and will vote with the Gentiles at the approaching election. They are weary of paying the church ten per cent. of all they make, besides their regular taxes, and

yet have to put up with the most ancient conditions of life. The real-estate men, coming from both East and West, are assiduously stirring the broth, and hope for nothing better than that it may boil over. They have put things in a condition of change; an electrical street railway system is in partial operation, a fire-alarm plant is to be put in, sewers are laying, fine business buildings are going up, a three-hundred-thousand-dollar hotel is to be built, and real estate has doubled in value within a year. The young Mormon likes this immensely, and he is going to vote for more of it. The average Mormon, who owns a bit of property, finds himself, by reason of the Gentiles and their prospect of victory in February, richer by half than he was a year ago. If the Gentiles win in February there will be a still further increase in the value of property, and he will be the more a nabob; if the Mormons win his real estate will depreciate and he will be the more a tithe-paying pauper.

This is the condition against which the President, the twelve apostles, the seventy elders and all the fat old rams of the flock are breaking their corns in the most futile kicking. It is a case of dollars and dimes, and when it comes to a question of these the average Mormon is just as lamentably human as the rest of us.

Of the strong probability of the Gentiles winning in February there seems no reasonable doubt. In the August election of legislative delegates they had the best of it in the city by a small majority, but the saints, or rather their leaders, claim that they were unduly sanguine and failed to put in their "best ticks."

That they will strain every nerve to retain the wonderfully "soft snap" they have been so long enjoying goes without saying. They have already brought in many floating voters from other parts of the Territory, and are keeping them employed about the city in one capacity or another, and this nightly speech-making, protesting and drum-pummeling bespeak their fear and agitation. If the Gentiles gain the victory in this city in February it will be a sore blow to the oath-bound brotherhood of priests. Please God, they may be nicely knocked on the head in a political sense, and the poor sheep of Utah liberated and turned out to greener pastures and less troubled waters.

ALVA MILTON KERR.

CLEVERLY CAUGHT.

A Pretty Good Story on a New Congressman.

One of the raw new members of the Fifty-First Congress is the subject of a very pretty story. They say that when he entered the rotunda of the Capitol on his way to the House post-office he saw an elderly gentleman standing before the picture of De Soto discovering the Mississippi, with a ravishingly beautiful, voluptuous-looking, vivacious blonde young lady resting a pretty little gloved hand upon his arm. The new member recognized an ex-Senator from his State in the elderly gentleman, and stepped forward with alacrity, raised his hat and spoke to his friend. The greeting was most cordial and the ex-Senator immediately introduced his young lady friend, who was visiting Washington from the State which had honored both of the gentlemen with official positions. The new member bowed, almost salaamed, to the beauty, and entered into conversation with her. He found her as bright and entertaining as he had naturally supposed from her appearance she would be. He went on in his most winsome way to make an impression upon her and succeeded admirably. The ex-Senator left them together, saying that he would return as soon as he stepped into the Congressional Library to get a book. This was heavenly, blissful, and just as the new member was saying to himself what a dear, good, kind, lovely old fellow the ex-Senator is, he received a bucket of cold water upon the apex of his hopes. The young lady said: "Mr. Croesus, I am more than delighted to make your acquaintance. I am the agent for the Illustrated Serial History of Mexico," and so forth. The new member was bright enough to see that he had run his head into the halter and he subscribed without delay. He swears, however, that he will introduce the beauty to every member of Congress from his State and get them into the net as soon as they are all in Washington.

Points of Difference.

"I notice a point of difference between Cannon, of Illinois, and Gladstone, of Great Britain," says a Congressman who has recently returned from a trip abroad. "I notice a difference between the great orator of England and the Boanerges of Illinois which ought to be noted in history. It is this: Gladstone is a vehement speaker, and hammers the desk before him with all of his might and main. Cannon is also an excitable talker, and when he gets into the midst of one of his political periods he hammers, not his desk, but the atmosphere, like a base-ball batsman who is striking out."

Naturally.

Miss Neverthink—Isn't it too awful about Miss Wildekatt having to be put in the lunatic asylum?

Miss Rattlebrane—Horrible! If I thought I should ever be crazy, I'd go mad.—Munsey's Weekly.

Anson Pond, who wrote "Her Atonement," has a new play about ready for production. "Her Atonement" was a great success, and, after the war drama fever has somewhat abated, he may revise his first piece with a great cast. But his new play will be made known before that time. It is spoken of as a hummer.

Knew Nothing About Drawing.

Bobby—Will you teach me how to draw, Mr. Pringle?

Pringle—Why, Bobby, I don't know anything about drawing.

Bobby—Why, I heard papa say you were a designing man.—N. Y. Sun.

"What struck you most in the equatorial regions?" asked a gentleman of a traveler.

"The sun," was the reply.

FROM DISTANT SOURCES.

WOMEN in London are beginning to affect the single eye-glass, it is chronicled.

LANDS in England which formerly brought \$175 per acre are now unsaleable at \$150.

A COMPEST authority thinks that the Paris Exposition drew at least \$250,000,000 into Paris.

THE policemen of England and Wales, if brought together, would form a great army. They number 37,296.

THE year 2118, according to the president of the Manchester Geological Society, will see the exhaustion of the English coal.

SCARCELY a week passes in London without the police raiding some alleged club which is in reality a gambling establishment, but which is not kept closed very long.

THE Official Journal of Athens publishes the result of the recent estimate of the population of the Hellenic kingdom. The total number of inhabitants is given at 2,187,308.

THERE are less than half a million Jews in France, yet the prefects of sixty-two out of the eighty-four departments are of the Jewish faith. The fact was recently made public and created a grave sensation.

THE Czar of Russia has uttered an edict forbidding applause in the theaters of St. Petersburg. It interferes with his slumbers during an after-dinner performance and is apt to confound the dancing of the ballet.

When the summer's rose has faded
What shall make its place again?
When the face with pain is shaded
What shall drive away the pain?
Never shall a blossom brighten
After blighted by the frost,
But the load of pain may lighten,
And we need not count as lost

all the pleasure of life when the wife and mother, upon whom the happiness of home so largely depends, is afflicted with the delicate diseases peculiar to women. It is terrible to contemplate the misery existing in our midst because of the prevalence of these diseases. It is high time that all women should know that there is only one sure remedy for all female complaints, and that is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Do not allow ill-health to fasten itself upon you. Ward it off by the use of this standard remedy. But if it has already crept in, put it to rout, by the use of the "Favorite Prescription." It is guaranteed to give satisfaction in every case, or money paid for it will be returned.

For biliousness, sick headache, indigestion, and constipation, take Dr. Pierce's Pellets.

A CONTEMPORARY defines an optimist as a woman who has a new winter cloak and bonnet, and a pessimist as a woman who has neither.

HACKETT, ARKANSAS, Aug. 20, 1887.

DR. A. T. SHALLENBERGER,
Rochester, Pa. Dear Sir:—I wish you to send me a bottle of your Antidote for Malaria, which I see advertised in the *Medical Advocate*, Chattanooga, Tenn., and which I can not get here. Fifteen years ago my mother had this disease, and after trying the doctors and other medicines with relief, a friend recommended your Antidote; she tried it, and one dose effected a permanent cure. Truly yours,
J. S. EDWARDS,
Pastor M. E. Church.

THE girls give little thought to the affairs of state, but when the subject is bachelors they know how to reduce the surplus.—*Binghamton Herald*.

Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post-office address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl street, New York.

It is interesting to note how poker is permeating our best society. When one lady goes to see another she calls—*Merchant Traveler*.

ARE any of the new washing compounds as good as the old-fashioned soap? Dobbins' Electric Soap has been sold every day for 24 years, and is now just as good as ever. Ask your grocer for it and take no other.

WHEN you truly and devotedly love a girl who is as rich as she is pretty, it's hard to take no for an answer.—*Epoch*.

PAIN from indigestion, dyspepsia and too hearty eating is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

DEATH has no terrors to the tradesman who furnishes the floral tribute at the funeral.—*Boston Transcript*.

A COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT should not be neglected. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROUPE is a simple remedy, and gives prompt relief. 25 cts. a box.

AN engagement is a very fragile thing. It can not be dropped without breaking it.—*Terre Haute Express*.

BEST place to hold the World's Fair—right around the waist.—*Boston Herald*.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 6.	
CATTLE—Shipping steers.....	\$ 2 25 @ 1 30
Butcher steers.....	3 00 @ 1 50
Native cows.....	1 80 @ 2 55
HOGS—Good to choice heavy.....	3 50 @ 3 55
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	65 @ 70
Do No. 2 hard.....	62 1/2 @ 63
CORN—No. 2.....	21 1/2 @ 21 3/4
OATS—No. 2.....	18 1/2 @ 19
RYE—No. 2.....	37 1/2 @ 38 1/4
FLOUR—Patents, per sack.....	1 85 @ 2 00
Fancy.....	1 45 @ 1 50
HAY—Baled.....	4 00 @ 7 00
BUTTER—Choice creamery.....	15 @ 22
CHEESE—Full cream.....	8 @ 8 1/2
EGGS—Choice.....	11 @ 14
BACON—Hams.....	10 @ 10 1/2
Shoulders.....	5 @ 6 1/2
Sides.....	7 @ 8
LARD.....	20 @ 25
POTATOES.....	20 @ 40
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Shipping steers.....	2 40 @ 4 50
Butcher steers.....	2 00 @ 3 50
HOGS—Packing.....	3 50 @ 3 60
SHEEP—Fair to choice.....	3 00 @ 4 75
FLOUR—Choice.....	3 50 @ 4 35
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	77 1/2 @ 77 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	25 1/2 @ 25 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	19 1/2 @ 20
RYE—No. 2.....	20 @ 21
BUTTER—Creamery.....	20 @ 24
PORE.....	9 50 @ 9 50 1/2
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Shipping steers.....	2 50 @ 4 65
HOGS—Packing and shipping.....	3 50 @ 3 80
SHEEP—Fair to choice.....	4 00 @ 5 40
FLOUR—Choice.....	4 40 @ 4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	77 1/2 @ 77 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	25 @ 25 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	20 1/2 @ 20 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	44 @ 44 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery.....	15 @ 25
PORE.....	9 50 @ 9 50 1/2
NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—Common to prime.....	4 00 @ 5 00
HOGS—Good to choice.....	3 15 @ 4 25
FLOUR—Good to choice.....	4 40 @ 5 10
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	95 @ 95 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	82 1/2 @ 82 1/2
OATS—Western mixed.....	12 @ 24 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery.....	12 @ 24 1/2
PORE.....	10 25 @ 10 50

CATARH.

Catarh Deafness—Hay Fever—A New Home Treatment.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result of this discovery is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby Catarh, Hay Fever and Catarrh Deafness are permanently cured in from one to three simple applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks.

N. B.—This treatment is not a snuff or an ointment; both have been discarded by reputable physicians as injurious. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent on receipt of three cents in stamps to pay postage by A. H. Dixon & Son, cor. of John and King streets, Toronto, Canada.—*Christian Advocate*.

Sufferers from Catarrh troubles should carefully read the above.

PERHAPS one strong objection to women as waiters is that they can not even be spoken to without a preliminary tip.—*Baltimore American*.

1890—"SUNSHINE AND MOONLIGHT"—1890.

Another Christmas and New Year's Annual, by "A Man," of the Rock Island Route, Now Ready for Distribution.

The "Boys and Girls of America," and adults as well, who have read the instructive pages of "Walt Stephens" (1883), "Vol. 1" (1886), "Petroleum" (1887), "Coal and Coke" (1888), and "Iron and Steel" (1889), will be pleased to know that the latest and brightest of the famous Rock Island series, "Sunshine and Moonlight" (1890) now confidently awaits that chorus of approval which welcomed each of its predecessors.

"A Man" invites the attention of his inquisitive boy and girl visitors this year, to wonders in the heavens above, revealed by the telescope. He tells them all about the sun, moon, planets, satellites, fixed stars, comets, and their movements, and explains the laws by which they are governed. The achievements of science in the field of astronomical research are presented in language so clear as to be easily understood by all readers. The book fascinates, while it elevates and improves.

"Sunshine and Moonlight" comprises 111 pages, profusely illustrated with choice engravings. Its covers are ornamented with appropriate designs, beautifully printed in colors. Practically, it is a Christmas gift to the patron and friend of the Rock Island Route, and will be sent post-paid in any part of the world (as also previous issues, if desired) at the nominal price of ten (10) cents per copy. Write your address plainly and inclose ten (10) cents in stamps or coin, to J. S. SEABASTIAN, G. T. & P. A., Chicago.

THE man who preaches without advancing a new idea or making a single one clearer is a misfit and ought to be turned off to the auctioneer.—*Milwaukee Journal*.

Egypt and Jerusalem, Via the Azores, Gibraltar, Naples and Rome.

A tour of ladies and gentlemen to visit the East. The ocean steamer "Circassian," 4274 tons, has been chartered to start with the party from New York February 19. Return, through France, England and Scotland about May 6th. The second section arriving in New York not far from June 7th.

The main tour will cost less than \$500 in its cheapest form. Radiatory excursions to Ephesus, Constantinople, Vienna, &c., can be added to the route for a reasonable increase of expense.

Rollo Floyd, the prince of Syrian Dragons, will have charge of the Oriental section; and Messrs. Gaze & Son, of London, have been engaged to manage the European section. Rev. Dr. C. F. Thomas, an experienced director of foreign tours, will have general charge en route. A number of young ladies have already been booked, as Mrs. Thomas will have charge of a department for them.

This will be the most for the money ever before offered in this line. For further particulars address Geo. May Powell, P. O. box 700, Philadelphia, Pa.

NOTE.—A ten days' special trip from Cairo to Karnak is also provided for.

A GRAND JURY never goes behind the returns in finding its counts.—N. O. Picayune.